

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
MARCUS MORTON.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

POETRY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN pursuance of the promise made to the public in my previous address, that I would at a proper time and in a proper place, prove that certain charges made against me in a Philadelphia paper, and subsequently copied into the Baltimore Patriot, are utterly false. I have not yet been so far as to appear upon the platform of my fellow-citizens, by making a short statement of the principal events of my life. I am aware, that the history of an individual so humble as myself, can demand but little interest from any community, but as my character has been grossly assailed, my name branded as a pirate; and my whole life, been subjected to the malice of a few base and unprincipled villains, to the notice and scrutiny of the world, I feel that I owe it to myself, my family, and this city which gave me birth, to place before them a brief outline of the principal events of my life. Before entering upon this subject, however, I will briefly notice the reply of William Baylies to my previous address. Being fully aware that this man was in Baltimore when I handed that address to the editors for publication, I could not be surprised at the exact answer made thereto, but must confess my astonishment that any man so well acquainted with the facts as he professes to be, should with such unblushing effrontery deny the truth of that statement. I here reiterate it, and declare my readiness to substantiate it in every particular, and that court with unfettered pleasure, a strict judicial investigation of the affair; and I beg Mr. Baylies not the public to understand, that I do not shrink nor do I mean to shrink from that investigation. Mr. Baylies, will recollect that his friends and advisers have endeavored to smother any further examination; but I refused, with profound consciousness of my innocence, and an intense desire to shield the public from any vicious and unbecoming imputations, to let the subject rest. After the determination of a competent tribunal, whether favorable or unfavorable to myself, it will be a great pleasure to afford Mr. Baylies any opportunity of settling whatever personal difference may exist between ourselves, in such manner as our mutual friends may deem proper, to which I here pledge myself.

During the pendency of legal process, I shall not meddle with the person of this individual, except in self-defense as a personal encounter of any kind will not place me in a better situation than I now stand, and I believe no reasonable circumstance would deter me from meeting a gentleman in any manner. I became aware of the presence of Mr. Baylies in Baltimore, from the information of an editor in this city, who told me, that Baylies on being informed that I had been in the city during the recent unpleasant and disgraceful affair, and surrendered myself to the mob, said, "Bosserie is a liar, and too much of a coward to have done any such thing." I appeal to many citizens of Baltimore, and particularly to those residing in the vicinity of Cove and Franklin street, for the fact of my presence, and surrender; freely acknowledging that I was alarmed for my personal safety, after the base and cowardly manner in which the public mind, but not sufficiently so, as to put my life at that, or any other time, in competition with the happiness, comfort, and perhaps, existence of a woman or woman, my sister, with her infant, 24 hours old, being then at my house. Mr. Baylies in his card has the following sentence:

"Miss Thompson as he (B.) also knows, declined receiving the article and advice he offered her; and never communicated with, or informed him of her situation or affairs, nor asked at any time, his friendship or interference, to protect either her property, or her character and virtue."

In reference to the character or virtue of this lady, both of which I know to be as correct and pure as character and virtue can be, I have only to say, that I have not stated that Miss T. consulted me thereupon, but in regard to her property, and the marriage which was attempted to be forced upon her, I challenge Mr. Baylies to produce her own testimony, certainly the best, and if she denies the truth of my statement in that particular, I have abundant other evidence to prove it. I now conclude any controversy with Mr. Baylies, until the judicial investigation of the subject shall take place, by stating that I have not seen either of the Ladies whose names have been introduced to the public, in consequence of one of them having been sent from the city as I am informed by Mr. Baylies and his advisers, and the other by her friends in order to smother investigation. I believe the only charge made against me by Mr. Baylies, is that of assault and battery, and I am sorry to say, that he will not be able to prove the latter.

I will now ask the attention of the public to the principal object of this address.

Having been called upon by several of the papers of New-York, Philadelphia, and one in this city, to defend my previous life, (a hard demand to make of any man, but one from which I shrink not,) I will now give an outline of it, under the firm conviction that I shall succeed in satisfying every unprejudiced mind, that the vile calumnies and malicious slanders now circulating through the country, are utterly unfounded.

The attempt heretofore made in this city, with unbecoming vigor, by individuals as well as two public institutions, with whom I have had some controversies involving here and at New-Orleans the amount of sixty-two thousand dollars, to destroy my character, and despoil me of my fortune, has INDEED NEARLY ACCOMPLISHED THE LATTER, but left my HONOR SOUND. In the early part of the year 1814, I left the city of the United States, for the purpose of going to France, for my education. I was then in my thirteenth year. I had entered the navy, as an acting midshipman, at New-Orleans, in the year 1811, and as the period of my service in the naval service of my country has been subjected heretofore, to the scrutiny of public judicial investigation, I will briefly recur to the trial had in Baltimore county court, between myself and a Richard Lemmon of this city, the result of which was, that that portion of my life although assailed by Mr. Lemmon, received from the tribunal a just and favorable construction. The facts in that trial were, that Mr. Lemmon, in an anonymous communication, published in the Baltimore papers, is 1829, falsely and libelously stated, that I had been expelled with disgrace from the navy, my buttons cut off, and myself rowed on shore backwards at Sackett's harbour; in order to repel this foul charge, I applied to the officers of the navy, who had known me at that period, and during my whole connection with the navy, among whom were Captain Rogers, Captain Mervin P. Mix, Captain Dallas, Captain Ramage, Captain Bell, Captain Gregory, together with Mr. Jas. W. Zacharie, of New-Orleans, and received from them letters and certificates, commendatory of my conduct, and denying the charge, as will be seen by those which follow. I have selected those three from the number above mentioned, and will be pleased to show the originals of all of them to any individual requiring it.

"This is to certify, that Mr. Joseph Bosserie served on board the frigate Viper, as an acting Midshipman, of which I was acting first Lieut. during the years 1811 and 12, and that he conducted himself during that time as that of a gentleman and an officer. I was,

also, attached to the squadron on Lake Ontario, when Mr. Joseph Bosserie left the Navy of his own free will, without any compulsion or necessity whatever. L. ROUSSEAU, Master Commandant United States Navy. New-York, 1st October, 1829."

"This is to certify, that while serving in Lake Ontario as a Lieut. attached to the United States Ship Superior during the late war with England, Mr. Joseph Bosserie (then very young, and an acting Midshipman) was also attached to that ship, and whilst then associated on service, I never knew, or heard of any act, or doing of his, in the least degree derogatory to the character of a gentleman or an officer; and I am certain that had he been in any way disgraced, I must have known or heard of it. In the Spring of 1814, I was detached by the Commodore, and appointed to the temporary command of the United States Schooner Lady of the Lake, and accompanied by Midshipman Bosserie—I remained on board of her about three months with him as my immediate and companion. I then considered him too young and inexperienced in life, to expect much from him; his conduct was such, however, as to insure him my good will, and to interest me much in his favor. After my return to the Supply, Mr. Bosserie became dissatisfied with his situation, and tendered his appointment to Captain Elton, which was not accepted; but, on the contrary, he was advised to remain in service; but he disregarded the advice of his friend, and abandoned the service—which was an act of his own free will, without any compulsion or necessity whatever. After the peace in the summer of 1816, I was doing duty as first Lieut. of the United States Frigate United States, lying at Marseilles, when Mr. Bosserie came on board. Shortly after, he entered for the ship as one of her crew, and served some time on board of her, and so particularly distinguished himself by his uniformly good conduct as to attract the notice of Commodore Shaw, and to secure to himself the esteem and good will of all his superiors. In the latter part of 1817, part of the officers and crew of the United States were transferred to the Constellation, and returned to Norfolk. Mr. Bosserie was amongst the number—after remaining some time in Norfolk, he was honorably discharged at the master's request. I next met Mr. Bosserie, as the master of a merchant vessel, and had always since, associated with him whenever we have met, and esteem him as an honorable and correct man, worthy of all confidence. Mr. Bosserie while in the United States service, was never to my knowledge, subjected to a Court Martial, or any disgrace whatever, and neither was he, or any other officer, attached to the squadron on Lake Ontario, disgraced, by having the buttons cut off their uniforms, head shaved, and rowed on shore backwards, as I understand has been alleged by his enemies.

"This statement is, from the best of my recollection, strictly correct. FRANCIS H. GREGORY, Master Commandant United States Navy. BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, Sept. 30, 1829."

The following letter enclosed Capt. Gregory's certificate:

To Capt. Joseph Bosserie, of Baltimore. SIR: Having understood that you have become involved in some personal difficulty with a citizen of Baltimore, and that attempt has been made by him, to injure your character by representing that your conduct while acting as a midshipman in the United States Navy, was such as to subject you to the disgrace of expulsion from the service in the most ignominious manner; as an act of justice, I freely offer you the enclosed certificate which you are at liberty to use publicly, for the purpose of refuting such unmerited calumny. I have known you many years, and have always held you in the highest estimation, as I have considered you one of those valuable young men, whose merits and enterprise, never fail to procure them both honor and respectability, and that you will never fail to deserve both, is the firm belief of your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. GREGORY. P. S. I have seen and conversed with Commodore Chauncey on the subject of the statement made about your having been disgraced and expelled from the navy; he says such circumstances never took place, and that he would give a certificate that neither yourself or any other officer, under his command on the Lake, was ever treated in the way that has been represented. He is now much engaged with the Navy Commissioners, but as soon as he is at leisure, I will remind him of it, and forward his certificate.

Your most obedt servt, FRANCIS H. GREGORY. The following letters were received by the mail of this morning from New-York:

UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, New-York, Oct. 6, 1829. }

SIR: In pursuance of your request (that I would state whatever I might recollect of your conduct and services on Lake Ontario, during the late war) I have to remark in reply, that I have no distinct recollection of you, or the services which you performed; you must have been too young to have attracted particular notice. I think, however, that your conduct must have been correct, or I should have had some recollection, if there had been any unfavorable reports against you.

I am certain that no such occurrence as the one you named to me ever took place, with any officer under my command—You therefore, ought in my opinion to be entirely acquitted of any such disgrace.

I regret that my recollections are not more distinct respecting you, but hope that the letter will answer the purpose of clearing your character from the imputation laid to your charge.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

I. CHAUNCEY.

To Capt. J. Bosserie, of Baltimore.

The preceding came enclosed in the following from Capt. Gregory:

NAVY, (New-York) Oct. 7, 1829.

Dear Sir,—I enclose you a letter from Commodore Chauncey, which, with my own and Rousseau's certificate, I hope will answer the purpose of confuting the calumnies uttered against you. The Commodore has been so much engaged since you were here that he could not find time to attend to you before yesterday, although I frequently urged him to do so. It will, however, I trust, reach you in time to answer the purpose. I sincerely hope that your difficulties will be speedily terminated, and that you may enjoy the good character you have so long labored to obtain in peace and quietness.

I remain sincerely your friend:

F. H. GREGORY, Capt. Bosserie, Baltimore.

New-York, October 14th, 1829.

Dear Sir,—Having heard that I am accused of fabricating a slanderous story in Baltimore about you, viz: that you had been tried and disgraced by the sentence of a court martial, dismissing you from the Navy of the United States, that your buttons had been cut off, and yourself rowed ashore backward on a grating, for stealing or other dishonest practices, I do not hesitate to declare to you upon my honor, that I never fabricated such a report; and if any person has stated me to be the author of such reports, I pronounce the statement to be false. Mr. Richard Lemmon, in conversation with several gentlemen in my presence, stated, as his reason for declining what he considered your challenge, that he had heard you had been disgraced in the Navy, and had been turned ashore by a court martial, on the Lakes, upon which I said that I had heard of you previous from Mr. Rogers, who said that he had heard of you coming from a ship, a report similar but varying as to

*Those two gentlemen are citizens of Baltimore, whose names it is unnecessary at present to mention, as my controversy is with Mr. Lemmon alone.

ed as I heard it, remarking that I had a personal difficulty with you a few years previous. I am extremely happy to find that such reports are so entirely false, and I further declare to you that I at present know of nothing derogatory to your character and honor, and if at any time in the heat of passion, I have used expressions derogatory thereto, I regret the same, as I now believe the stories to be unfounded. Respectfully yours, I. W. ZACHARIE.

P. S. It affords me much pleasure to have it in my power to make the foregoing statement, particularly as I have been acquainted with you from childhood, and intimate with your respectable mother and sisters, who rank among our most respectable families in Louisiana, whom I have no doubt would suffer from any unmerited disgrace that you might suffer.

The trial of the case above alluded to, after a most elaborate and careful investigation for four years, in which the most eminent counsel in the State were engaged, Wm. Wirt, Jonathan Meredith and Alexander Cheves Esqs. on my part, and Upton S. Heath, Jno. J. Donaldson, John Ginn and Albert Constable Esqs. on the part of Mr. Lemmon, resulted in a verdict against Mr. Lemmon of guilty of slander, and libel with one hundred dollars damages and costs the place, which was said to have been on board the frigate Constellation at Norfolk, which I then repeat of suit.

I did not immediately go to France, as intended when I left the Navy, but after spending the means remitted me by friends for that purpose, and finding myself at Ulica in the State of New-York, "with pockets full of gold," I enlisted in the 23d regiment of U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Mulhany, in Captain Mill's company, under the command of Lieut. Whitmore, who I understand is now living near Jefferson, in the State of Missouri, and late a Paymaster in the Army, and who had at that time lost an arm in the defence of his Country, on the frontiers. This gentleman in a few weeks promoted me to the grade of Quarter Master's Sergeant, and gave me charge of the victualling and clothing department at that depot, and in the absence of Sergeant Major Lewis, who commanded the recruiting party, stationed at Ulica, and his neighbor, I was instrumental in relieving many a good wife from the presence of a troublesome and idle husband, by transferring him to the enviable situation of a defender of his country in the rank of the gallant 23d. The officers above alluded to, will, doubtless, recollect, Sergeant Barnwell, the name assumed by me, being unwilling to let my relatives know where I was.

After the battles of Chippewa and Bridgewater, at which I had the honor to be present, and on the return of the regiment under General Brown to Sackett's Harbor, I was again transferred to the recruiting station at Ulica, from whence I received my discharge, through the intervention of my friends, and returned to France. It may be as well to state here, that, on joining my regiment, I lost the appointment which was temporarily given me by Captain Mills, and was made a Corporal; but on my return to Ulica, resumed the office of Quarter Master Sergeant. Upon my arrival in France, I went to school, and remained there until the return of the Emperor from Elba, when I entered the French army, in which service I remained until the latter end of 1816, and in consequence of the revolt at Grenoble, during that year, in which the regiment I belonged to was engaged, I took the liberty of making my exit, and claiming the services of Commodore Shaw, commanding the U. S. Frigate United States, lying at Marseilles, her first Lieut. Capt. Gregory receiving me on board (see Capt. Gregory's certificate above). This brings me to the latter part of the year 1817. It will be seen by Capt. Gregory's certificate, that the latter part of 1817, I was transferred, together with a part of the officers and crew of the Frigate U. S. to the Constellation, and returned to Norfolk. After leaving the Constellation at Norfolk, I again returned to Europe, and at Smyrna was engaged by Mr. John Betsune Inglis for the service of Mehmet Ali, the Vice Roy of Egypt. In which service I remained as a teacher of Mathematics at the school at Grand Cairo, and afterwards proceeded with the expedition against Mecca and Medina, and finally on the return of a part of that expedition left the service at Alexandria, where I embarked for Odesa, as second officer of a Russian Greek vessel. From Odesa I went to the Baltic, and from thence to London; where I entered the Spanish service under Generals Lallem and Church, the former of whom I had previously known, and went to Spain.

At the siege of Pampelona, which was taken by the opposite faction, or those opposed to the Cortez, I was compelled, with many others, to make my escape, as the consequences of being a foreigner, and taken prisoner, would have been death. I went to Bayonne, thence to Bordeaux, and thence to the United States. Shortly after this period, in the latter part of 1823, I found myself in Baltimore, my native city, (which I left at the age of five or six years) engaged in mercantile pursuits, up to 1823. During five years of that period, one of the first commercial houses in this city, that of "Henry Thompson & Sons," were my agents, loading and receiving my consignments, as my vessels, whether commanded by myself or others, departed or arrived. Henry Thompson's son, now secretary of the Baltimore Insurance Company, than whom there is not to be found in Baltimore or elsewhere, a more exemplary and worthy young man, was, during that period, my supercargo and clerk, for several years in the navy, was also an officer of one of my vessels; and to Mr. Henry Thompson, and his son Samuel, first alluded to, I refer for my character, at home and abroad, during that period, and up to the present time. I challenge any specific allegation against my probity or honor in private life, or mercantile transactions, pledging my testimony to relate them, if there be any, by abundant testimony. The only charge implying dishonesty, up to the period of the encounter with Mr. Baylies, ever made against me to my knowledge, except that of Mr. Lemmon above alluded to, was one contained in a card published by Capt. Endicott, in 1831, and answered at the time. I will extract the articles from the paper at that time, and publish them in a day or two, by which it will be seen that he does not accuse me of having "STOLEN UPON HIM," but only of personal abuse, which he richly merited, and which charge was considered so ridiculous at the time, that I should not now again notice it, but for its having been alluded to in Fanny Kemble's Journal, vol. 2, page 63, 69, 71, 72, to which my attention was called by all my friends who had read that work, and recently resuscitated in the Philadelphia, New-York, and one of the Baltimore papers.

I now pass to the charge of having been the cause, through my cruel conduct, of the death of my Steward, as contained in the above mentioned papers. I shall be excused, if I may be thought to minute and prolix upon this subject, when I inform the individuals who have originated and promulgated this infamous libel, that I mean to prosecute them to the utmost extent of the laws of my Country, and must at the same time, offer an apology for infusing upon a community, who can be but little informed in the events of the life of so humble an individual. I state these circumstances thus particularly, in order that my libellers may have a full opportunity of substantiating it they can, their vile calumnies.

The only individual alive, except Mr. Thompson, who was ever a supercargo with me, is a man, who I am prepared to prove, by the testimony of one of the now Judges of Baltimore County Court, who was then one of my counsels, and three of the most respectable members of the Baltimore Bar, has been pronounced unworthy of credit on his oath, as elicited by his examination as a witness in a case then depending between his brother and myself before referees, appointed by Baltimore County Court, two of the gentlemen above alluded to, being the referees. This was a case involving six or eight thousand dollars, and was decided in my favor, for the better understanding of which, I shall shortly lay the alleged cause of action, and the result of the suit, before the public. I shall withhold, for the present, this man's name, in consideration of his family and friends, until

I ascertain whether he is the individual making the charge in Philadelphia, there being some discrepancy in the statement, which induces me to believe that the man who assumes himself as my supercargo, is an impostor. The person said to have jumped overboard from the Argonaut, was drowned from on board the schooner Ardent, in the latter part of 1821, or beginning of 1822; the dates and facts will be forthcoming on trial.

I will now proceed to state the matter as I am prepared to prove it. While in command of the ARDENT, during the above mentioned period, and for the first time entering on a trade, lucrative and closely contested between the English and our own vessels, in which we are compelled to place our goods into the hands of some of the chiefs, at the difficult point of the coast, in the extent of from two to four hundred miles, (the traffic being carried on, on the coast of St. Blas, entirely in this way,) I was lying at river DIABLO, a chief, by the name of Robert, trading for Capt. Humphreys of Jamaica, came along side of my vessel, with his canoe full of goods, on his way to the keys and islands, which they are in the habit of doing, going from key to key, or island to island bartering with the other Indians, for shell, an article which it was our great object to obtain. Some time in the night, (I do not at this moment recollect whether I, wanting the seaward, called for him, or whether the information came from the mate, without my having done so, the former circumstance strikes me as being the fact,) I was informed that ALFRED PENNYMAN, in which his goods still were, and gone a sailing, I beg the reader to bear my mind on the moment, while I explain the peculiarities of this trade, and my own particular situation. The shell season, or catching of Hawksbill tortoise, is divided into two parts, one of which embraces the early part from March to July, and is called the STRIKING SEASON; the other, from July to the last of October, and is styled the TURNING SEASON; not being used all the time during both seasons, by the descendants of Europeans, but not by the Indians. The vessels trading on this coast are compelled to leave their goods early in the spring, on the coast of St. Blas, with their traders, on their way down, previous to prosecuting their trade on what is called the lower coast, which greatly detains them until the first of STRIKING SEASON is over, when they return to St. Blas, for the purpose of taking in the shell which they have been collecting, and renewing their stock of goods. It will be better, in order to understand the opposition which was and still is existing against the introduction of any new vessel or trader, (particularly AMERICAN,) to state, that on my first voyage, a few months previous, I had been captured, and a prize crew placed on board of my vessel, by Captain Fayette, of his Britannic Majesty's schooner RENEGADE, under the frivolous pretence, that I had treated his Majesty's flag with contempt, and himself with disrespect, for having threatened, in consequence of his calling me a "d— Yankee pirate and rebel," in his own cabin, to chastise him, if he would come ashore at CORN ISLAND, under which we were then anchored.

He kept my vessel twenty days, manned by acting Lt. Phillips, and a prize crew as above stated, and took me to all the little ports, and places of trade, having in company the schooner Active, Capt. Humphrey, and the schooner Mandeville, Capt. Shepherd, two gentlemen who had been in that trade from Jamaica for ten or fifteen years, and who began to fear (using their own term) "that that Yankee would learn all about the trade, and be down upon them with a cargo next." I being then unacquainted with the trade, and on my way to the uninhabited Island of Bonaca, for a cargo of cocoa nuts. This fact was made, among the other charges of contempt and disrespect, another cause for my detention, as the captain was unable to understand why I should be going to an uninhabited Island, from Martinique, the port I had left. Finally, after taking my vessel, (which I had been permitted to join some ten days before) in consequence of the Englishmen not being able to manage her, (for she was a Baltimore Clipper), immortalized by the aforesaid Fanny Kemble, and had nearly run away with them in a blow a few days previous), and my crew having refused to do duty unless I was permitted to return on board. Some seventy or eighty miles up Cherokee Lagoon, my vessel was given up to me, through the intervention of the first Lieutenant, the Doctor and the other officers, together with Captains Humphrey and Shepherd, to whom, should this ever meet their eyes, I beg leave to return my very best thanks, for their kind and gentlemanly treatment to myself, while on board the Renegade and afterwards, as well as to my crew and officers.

I have been compelled to be thus minute, to meet the invidious attack made upon me by the individual in those papers alluded to; and to show that Captain Humphreys would have had cause to have believed, in case any thing occurred to his goods, which were in the Chief Robert's canoe, that it had been done by my connivance or orders. On the return of the boy and Steward with the boat, I ordered the mate to seize the Steward up to the fore rigging, for the double offence of having been on board without permission at night, and lying in a roadstead, on a wild, unprotected coast, which in itself warranted me in chastising him, and for having taken the Traders boat and jeopardizing the lives of all on board, which would have been the case had the canoe been captured and the goods been lost. The mate (now Captain John Hugg) did it his hands together, and I believe before he had struck him once, he made a spring on the rail for the purpose of extricating himself from the rigging, and fell overboard. No sooner was he in the water than I was after him. Knowing his hands were tied, I caught him while he was sinking, but finding myself unable to save him, let him go and came up on the opposite side of the vessel, for which I received praise as unmerited, as fulsome, from the identical supercargo, who now accuses me of having been the cause of that man's death.

As to the violent abuse of the boy Alfred Pennyman, I will only state he was with me several voyages afterwards, as well as an elder brother of his, who is now residing in the city of Baltimore, the latter of whom has been an officer on board one of my vessels since, as well as Mr. Augustus Pennyman who has been my bar-keeper and clerk as late as the year 1831. The two oldest brothers are now in Baltimore, to whom I refer for the truth of the assertion which I now make, that the brother Alfred, who this supercargo pretends was severely punished by me, was very much attached to me. I beg, however, to take care to obtain the testimony of Capt. Hugg, the moment he returns from the Indian coast, where I believe he now is, as well as other individuals composing that crew, some of whom are now, or soon will be in the city. I now appeal to the different crews, as well as officers attached to my vessels, having generally two or three on the Indian coast, at one time, for their evidence of the treatment received from me; as well as passengers who have crossed the Atlantic in vessels under my command, among whom I recollect some of the most respectable merchants and officers of our navy; and more particularly will refer to Mr. DEL MONICO, William-street, New-York, who knew me for several years, on the Indian coast, where he did business, and crossed the Atlantic with me; and finally, I appeal to the hundreds of mechanics whom I have employed, and among whom are included many of our most estimable citizens.

With reference to that portion of the letter from the "correspondent of the Boston Atlas," that I ran omnibuses until I ran myself out of cash, it is unfortunately one of the very few truths contained in that vile scrawl, and was owing not to a want of support in my fellow-citizens, which I hope to prove by again embarking in the same speculation; but to the fact of having been kept out of what I consider my just dues, having lost from the 15th of February to the 29th May, 1831, three vessels and cargoes, viz: The Argonaut, with a return cargo, worth \$20,000, captured at sea; the facts of which were elicited at a trial against the Maryland Insurance Company, in which I obtained a judgment against that company in July, 1835 (I have to say, en passant, that I shall hereafter take occasion to

show to the public some of the transactions relating to the controversies which I have had with some of the Insurance Offices of this city.) Secondly. The brig Scraphim and cargo, valued at \$23,000, also insured; sunk by the forts at Porto Bello, in May, 1831, and a few weeks after my encounter with Capt. Endicott. In relation to this transaction, General Jackson directed Mr. Moore, the American Minister at Bogota, to demand satisfaction for the injury done to my wounded and maimed officers and crew, as well as for the loss of my vessel and cargo, occasioned by a rebellious and revolted soldiery, as I am ready to prove by an extract from a despatch now in my possession, obtained at the Department of State, showing the views which the Executive took of the affair. Thirdly. The loss of the cargo of a schooner called the George, cast away on the rocks at the entrance of the river Chagres. The original cost of the cargo \$2,200. The Baltimore Office in which the cargo was insured, paid the loss on that vessel's hull, as well as on the cargo of the George. And fourthly, to the barony of Victor Legre, (I am sorry to say a Frenchman) who absconded with a cargo placed under his care for sale on the Spanish main, by one of our most respectable merchants, Mr. John S. Lahtie, and myself jointly, in April, 1834, for which neither of us have received a cent. Those facts above stated, were the cause of my failure, as was proved by the fact that I have never been molested by my creditors, with the exception of one man, who compelled me to take the benefit of the insolvent law, and was the principal instigator in the mob before my house, on the day of the affray between Mr. Baylies and myself. I am now about mentioning a fact for which I beg I shall not be understood to take any credit to myself—it is this: In the latter end of March, 1835, I received my final discharge from the Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors. I immediately afterwards, previous to my departure for New-Orleans, which occurred on or about the 1st of April, called upon my creditors and either paid my debts or renewed my obligations. For the truth of this, I refer to the house of Sumner & Robinson, Jacob G. Davis, Esq., Nathan Tyson, Esq., Walter Crook Esq., Harrison & Brothers, John S. Lahtie, Esq. and others of my creditors, to whom I renewed my papers, to the amount of several thousand dollars, which I shall be willing, and I trust able, to pay when they become due.

It remains for me now to notice in the last place, in conclusion, the statement about my having been a riding master or superintendent of a riding school, in Baltimore. In December, 1833, a gentleman by the name of Bartolo, a political emigrant officer from the Papal dominions, whom I had known, arrived in Baltimore, from Philadelphia. He having been entirely educated for military life, and speaking very little English, called upon me in a state of total indigence, and knowing him to be a gentleman and man of education, and well qualified for the situation, (having by myself studied at the Cavalry school in London, and his establishing a Riding School in this city, in pursuance of which I leased for five years, from Mr. John Finley, his property, known as the Adelphi Theatre, and purchased some eighteen or twenty horses. Finding, after six or eight months, that the school did not succeed as anticipated and an offer of taking charge of a school in Philadelphia, presenting greater advantages to Mr. Bartolo, he left me, as soon as I procured an individual by the name of Hearne, to take his place, and finally established the present riding master, Mr. Smith, than whom a more competent and gentlemanly individual could not be found to instruct a school. In November, 1834, owing to the difficulties, above alluded to, I was obliged to relinquish the proprietorship of that establishment, and gave up the whole to Mr. John Finley, who, with his characteristic liberality, exonerated me from the lease, as well as from a years rent then due; and I confidently now appeal to the very large number of respectable ladies who attended the school during the time I was the proprietor and frequently taught the classes when the riding master was otherwise employed, to state what was my conduct towards them.

I fear that the public must be surfeited with a subject of so little consequence to any other than myself and relatives, and the very few friends whom I can now boast of; as the happiness or misery of an individual so humble as myself is not a matter interesting to the world at large. But it is not he taken into consideration that this course has been forced upon me and that something is due to my relatives and connections. Having been driven to bay, I am compelled to turn upon my pursuers, lest some new charge shall be ferreted out by those individuals, who appear to labor under a state of mental obliquity, or wilful depravity of heart.

I have endeavored to give an outline of my whole existence from the age of nine years, up to the present moment, and will conclude by stating, that I will not notice any publications which may appear against me, except through the Courts of Law. J. S. BOSSIERE.

WASHINGTON STREET.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Mayor and Aldermen will, on Monday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at their room City Hall, take into consideration the expediency of laying a Common Sewer in Washington street, from Warren street to the Worcester Railroad, and assessing the expense thereof, according to law, upon those whose estates shall be benefited thereby. Any person objecting to the same may then and there be heard.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen, S. F. MCCLARY, City Clerk.

LATIN SCHOOL.—Applications for the place of Usher in the Latin School, will be received until the 25th instant, at noon. The salary for the first year is \$800—second year \$700—and after that time at the rate of \$800 per annum, payable quarterly. By order of the School Committee, S. F. MCCLARY, Secretary of the School Committee.

SCHOOLMASTER.—Applications received until Tuesday day, the first day of September next, for the office of Writing Master in the Hawes' School. The salary is \$1000 per annum. By order of the School Committee, S. F. MCCLARY, Sec'y.

LOST—\$20 REWARD.—On the 1st instant, a Chamberlain's Basket, containing Men's and other Clothes for the Washwoman—marked E. C. G., S. G., M. C. G. and J. S. G.—was taken from on board the Nahant Steamboat, Capt. May. Whoever will return the same to the Nahant House, or this office, shall receive \$20 reward, and no questions shall be asked. epw 119

WANTED.—At the House of Industry, South Boston, a respectable, intelligent Female to superintend the kitchen department. Also—an assistant in the same department. To those who have the necessary qualifications, ample wages will be paid—application to be made at the Director's office, Faneuil Hall, at 119.

JOURNEYMAN CABINET MAKER WANTED.—A first rate Journeyman Cabinet Maker may find constant employment on application to A. D. WEBBER, Devonshire street, opposite the Exchange Coffee House. 11st 119

WANTED.—A man in a hotel—a gardener—a man to take care of horses and work in a family. A man in a private family—a boy from the country in a grocery store—apply to 3 Federal st. 119

FOUND.—A silk work Bag, containing a small sum of money, and a pair of Spectacles—which the owner can have by calling at No 58a st, and paying for this advertisement. 119

MIDDINGS FLOUR.—30 bbls Fredericksburg, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long whf. 119—113

WANTED.—A young man to attend bar—a young man in a dry good store—a man as salesman in a store—Apply at No 14 Milk street. 114

TOWNSHIP OF LAND IN MAINE.—A valuable Township of Land, situated on the Penobscot, will be sold at a bargain. Also—several parts of Townships. Apply to W. R. HALL, 54 Congress st, up stairs. 119

CADIZ AND STUBS SALT.—700 bbls Cadiz Salt, 1000 St. Utes—for sale by LOMBARD & WHITE, MORE, 31 Commercial wt. 119

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1835.

Three Days Later from England.—Liverpool papers to the 18th ult. inclusive, were received yesterday, by the arrival of the ship *Albree*, Capt. Bangs. Their contents are unimportant.

The Liverpool Standard of the 18th ult., under a head of "latest London news," predicts the downfall of the present cabinet, and says his Majesty "has had within a few days additional reasons to be disgusted with Ministers." The intention of the government to receive tenders for a three and a half per cent loan to meet the West India claims, had caused heaviness in the funds; but the market had rallied in consequence of the postponement of the measure, at the suggestion of Ministers.

It is said that Marengo has succeeded Zumalacarre as Commander-in-chief of the Carlist army, and that Eraso has been appointed to the command of Navarre. An English battalion landed at St. Sebastian on the 10th, and was received with great demonstrations of joy. On the 24th the Queen of Spain signed a decree for the suppression of the Jesuits. The Pope of Rome had been requested by the French Government to recognize Donna Maria, but had refused unless the Bishops were restored to their sees, and the suppression of convents discontinued.

Cotton Market, July 19.—The demand for cotton during the week has been steady, and the sales made in America descriptions are at firm prices, but in Brazil there has been decline, and we quote all kinds 1d per lb lower. The sales of the week including 450 bales American taken on speculation and 300 for export amount to 16770 bags. Import 17266 bags.

The Rhode Island Election takes place on Thursday next, and the whigs throughout the country are trembling for the result. They have been for a long time urging their brethren in that State to make unusual exertions to secure success; nor have they been backward in suggesting the means likely to produce the consummation so devoutly desired by them. The editor of the New York Star—not, perhaps, less honest, a though more candid than the rest—openly advocates BRIBERY, on the ground, we suppose, that desperate cases require desperate remedies. We give an extract from the Star, that the reader may see that we do not misrepresent its editor:—

"Every freeman in New England should take an interest, and make an attempt to save Rhode Island. Every man who can INFLUENCE A VOTE should do so, regardless of time or expense. Every man who has a friend in Rhode Island should write to him, an feelingly portray the dangers which threaten the whole country. Point to the whole Union, at the present moment, and look at its distracted condition—the result of Jackson and Van Buren's misrule and mal-administration. Every freeman should, with his PURSE and personal exertions, come forward to support the country and the Constitution, in the election where the whole State may be saved."

The result of the election will show, we presume the feelings with which the freemen of that State regard the estimate which the whig editors put upon their characters, when they advise political speculators in other States, to go there with their "PURSES" and buy a voters' enough to carry the election, as a man would buy a hundred sheep to make up his flock. We advise our friends in other States not to meddle with the election at all, and we advise our friends in the State to use arguments, reason and common sense which we believe are calculated to have a more beneficial influence upon a moral and intelligent people, than the long "PURSES" of the Bank nabobs, who, as regards the political wants, feelings, and condition of the people, are too much like "kittens not nine days old."

The Democrats in every portion of Maine are moving with their characteristic energy. A large County Convention was recently held at Wilbur, when the following Resolutions were adopted, among other breathing a similar spirit:—

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve of the nomination by the Baltimore Convention of MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, for the two first offices in the gift of the People; and believe that if elected, they will carry out the principles and policy of our present venerable Chief Magistrate, and will perfect, if possible, the great work of political reform, which has been so gloriously commenced under his administration.

Resolved, That the recent unprecedented success of the United States Bank, prove conclusively that the reasons which its friends assigned for its continuance during the ever memorable "Panic," had no foundation whatever in fact; and that the course which it is now pursuing, is a strong sign of the times that it is preparing for a second edition of the humbug "press ure."

Trouble in Richmond.—A letter dated at Richmond, Aug. 15, is published in the U. S. Telegraph, in which the writer says:—

"I have just time to indite these few lines to say that we are now every minute in expectation of being called out to suppress a mob. The Whig and Compiler offices are marked for destruction, for not publishing articles of an inflammatory nature; the gunblers are to be overhauled. The Governor has ordered on the companies, and they are now forming opposite the Bank."

"N. B.—A man has been taken up, suspected of being an abolitionist. If the mob should not be instantly quelled, he will be lynched, if not hung."

Newspaper Borrowers are a nuisance to newspaper takers, and robbers of newspaper printers. But it is of no use to talk upon the subject, for we believe with the *Advertiser*, a clever little paper printed at Bangor, that "a name so lost to decency as to be in the constant practice of borrowing newspapers in this country, when they may be bought so cheap, cannot be reformed by any thing that can be said on the subject."

The Steamboat Mail is now brought from Providence, as heretofore, in the cars; it was in yesterday before 12 o'clock. We understand the Directors of this Road have offered to bring it for nothing, until some satisfactory price can be fixed upon.

Upon our First Page will be found the statement of Capt. Bossiere, relative to certain transactions with which he was connected in Baltimore, and which have been most grossly misrepresented.

The Norfolk Advertiser has us "on the hip."—We have quoted one or two of its articles, (and pretty good ones, too,) to the Dedham Patriot, (but it was by mistake.

An abolitionist by the name of Pugh has been arrested and committed to Pennsylvania jail for tampering with the negroes.

ELECTIONS.

Tennessee.—As the account now stands, Carroll (adm.) for Governor has 14,715 votes—Cannon (White) 15,122—Humphreys (White) 2246. No further Congressional returns.

Kentucky.—The Louisville Advertiser of the 11th instant states that in the 4th district Sherrod Williams is elected to Congress over Mr. Beatty, the late member. Also, that Mr. Murray (adm.) is elected in the 1st district, and that A. G. Hawes (adm.) in the second by a majority of about 156 votes, over Mr. Triplett. If these statements are correct, the whole delegation has been heard from, and stands thus: 1st district, —Murray; 2d, Albert G. Hawes; 3d, Joseph R. Underwood; 4th, Sherrod Williams; 5th, James Harlan; 6th, John Calhoun; 7th, Benjamin Hardin; 8th, William J. Graves; 9th, John White; 10th, Chilton Allen; 11th, Richard French; 12th, John Chambers; 13th, Richard M. Johnson.

Those in italics are whigs; the rest Van Buren. As compared with the last Congress, there has been a whig gain of one member in the 8th district, and a whig loss of one member in the 11th. Gen. Williams, in the 4th district, is said to be a Jackson man.

Missouri.—As far as heard from, Gen. Ashley (W.) has 4357 votes for Congress, Harrison (adm.) 3455; Strother (adm.) 3452; Birch (W.) 2914. There are two members to be chosen, and they are elected by general ticket.

Alabama.—Dixon H. Lewis (White) is re-elected to Congress without opposition.

Indiana.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that all the old members of Congress from this State have been re-elected, except Ewing, (W.) who has been superseded by Dr. Davis (adm.). The same is corroborated by other accounts. The new list stands thus:—

1st district, Ratliff Boon; 2d, J. W. Davis; 3d, John Carr; 4th, Amos Lane; 5th, Jonathan McCarty; 6th, George L. Kianard; 7th, Edward A. Hannegan.

Mr. Kinnard is claimed on both sides. Except him and McCarty, the whole Delegation are believed to be in favor of Van Buren. [All are Jackson men.]—*Jour. Com.*

From the Journal of Commerce of Saturday evening. North Carolina.—In the Congressional District lately represented by Mr. Bethune, (J.) four counties give him 2040 votes, and Deberry (W.) 2108.

Tennessee.—In the 12th district, Davy Crockett, as far as heard from, has received 1029 votes, against 1013 for Huntsman. For Governor, Newton Cannon, (opp.) has 16,805 votes, Wm. Carroll (adm.) 15,766, Parry W. Humphreys (opp.) 2349. Result doubtful.

Alabama.—As far as heard from, C. C. Clay, (adm.) for Governor, has 6694 votes, Parsons, (opp.) 3531. For Congress, in the second district, two counties give J. L. Martin 2333 votes, against 37 for Hatch. In the third district, Joab Lawler (W.) is elected.

Missouri.—As far as heard from, Ashley (W.) for Congress, has 5578 votes, Harrison (adm.) 4278, Strother (adm.) 4138, Black (W.) 3479. The Convention and School Tax provisions appear to have been nearly lost sight of. The returns so far as received, show a majority against both. In St. Louis County they stood thus: For Convention 476, against it 640. Tax for education 358, against it 457.

A meeting of the citizens of New York opposed to the principles and measures of the Abolitionists, is to be held at the Merchants' Exchange or in the Park.

Rahab Marchael is doing a great business at Portland—he has got the witch of Endor to help him.

Mr. Mills, the Aeronaut, died at York (Pen.) on the 16th inst. He was found dead in his room.

The Young Tiger who escaped from the Menagerie at Brooklyn (N. Y.) has been shot.

Gov. Woodbury passed through this City on Saturday, on his return to Washington.

We have seen nothing in the Atlas of the character alluded to by our Correspondent "Directory."

For the Boston Morning Post. Mr. Editor.—It is of much importance for the mercantile part of the community to be informed of the cause which produced the explosion on board the Hartford Packet, during the afternoon of Saturday last. Many suppose it was produced by Gunpowder—while others assert that no Gunpowder was on board, and, on the contrary, assert that the explosion was caused by the burning of Saltpetre, with the addition of water. I have known of several large parcels of Saltpetre having been burnt, but never knew of an explosion caused thereby. No longer ago than last week, a large parcel of Saltpetre was burnt at Mr. McClure's place at Cambridgeport, and although water was freely thrown on the fire, no explosion took place. It is important to the Insurance Offices, as well as to the merchant, to ascertain the cause of the explosion—because if burning Saltpetre, coming in contact with water, will produce an explosion, the article on board vessels or in stores is very dangerous, and our Insurance Offices will hardly write against such risks. For myself, I do not believe that an explosion can be produced by burning Saltpetre in any manner, unless it be made into Gunpowder. I think this matter should be examined into.

CENTRAL WHARF.

For the Morning Post. Mr. Greene.—Through the medium of your useful paper, permit an inquiry as to the disposal of the Franklin Medals in the Latin school at the late annual visitation. It is understood that the school committee awarded these Medals to the scholars according to their rank for the year, and that by this standard Francis Capen of South Boston was entitled to one, but that the Committee received, by mistake of the Principal of that school, a wrong name, and the Medal was given where the Committee did not intend it. To the honor of the boy who received it, he in a frank and manly manner, immediately stated to the Principal the probable mistake. It was not then corrected—is not now—shall it not be immediately done?

Desirous that all the benefits the immortal donor designed, should be realized, let the straight forward course be pursued.

FRANKLIN.

From Venezuela.—A Caracas letter of July 8th, which we find in the Baltimore Chronicle, states that Gen. Paez, having arrived there with a few troops from Valencia, had declared the constitution in its full vigour, placed the civil authorities in possession of the capital again, and passed through to pursue the military that had fled. They had gone too far, however, and he returned to Caracas the next day, where he now remains. The President and Vice-President have been sent for, and will probably return from St. Thomas next week. Constitutional order had been restored in Valencia, Porto Cabello, La Guayra and Caracas. It is hoped that it will reign throughout, and that tranquility will be restored.—*Jour. Com.*

Pernambuco, July 17, 1835.—The place has been thrown into considerable excitement in consequence of the assassination of two persons in the "Tribunal de Jury," while it was in session trying an important case, and filled with people; some ruffian scoundrel discharged a pistol with the intention of killing the Counsel of one of the parties, the ball of which killed almost instantly two innocent persons. This affair happened at about 9 o'clock at night, while the Tribunal was crowded with people, and as you will readily conceive, the confusion was not inconsiderable. Many jumped from the windows, which resulted in broken limbs, &c.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A large number of incendiary publications, from the Tappan factory, have been received at Baltimore.

POLICE COURT.

A Pickpocket.—An Englishman, who stated his name to be William Jones, when arrested, was brought up on Saturday, on a charge of stealing a pocket book from Ezekiel E. Smith, in Hersey's auction room, on Saturday forenoon. A bystander in the room saw Jones slip his hand into Smith's pantaloons pocket twice, and, upon drawing it out the second time, suddenly wrapped something up in his pocket handkerchief and walk out of the room. The witness communicated this suspicious circumstance to Smith, who was totally unconscious of Jones's invasion of his pocket; but upon searching, discovered that he was minus his pocket-book, containing \$11 and notes. He instantly darted out of the door, and gave the cry of "Stop Thief," which had the effect of increasing Jones's speed to such a degree, that he nearly tripped himself up with his little black walking cane, which gave three stout citizens an opportunity of securing him at the foot of Brattle street, where he dropped the pocket book. He was at once put into the hands of Constable John Reed, who escorted him to Court, where he was ordered to recognize in the sum of \$523, for his appearance for trial at the Municipal, and committed for the want thereof.—He is supposed by the officers to be the industrious "operative," who removed, unperceived, a gentleman's pocket book, at the same place last week, and another five weeks ago in a different place. As usual, with the regulars of his profession, he is a genteel looking fellow, and used to be a constant companion of Mr. James Harvey, of Piscataqua bank money memory, and State Prison celebrity; is about 6 feet high, erect, but not robust, though "strong as a jackass," according to the pithy testimony of one of the men who seized him; hair black; whiskers, broad, but trimmed very close; features, regular; eyes, gray; nose, neither long nor snubbed. Dress, a palm-leaf hat, black stock, very fine shirt, with a severe fold to the bosom, a black vest, linen jacket, white as the driven snow, and brown drilling pants, contained and adorned his precious person. He has sometimes sported a black frock, and at others a claret one.

He submitted to the order of Court, without uttering a syllable. A Woman, whether as a sweetheart, or a wife, always relents, but often too late; the former, after her rejected swain has cooled the raging fires of his love, and found endless peace at the bottom of a horsepond; and the latter, after, in a sudden matrimonial squall, she has betrayed her husband into the clutches of the Court, where her repentant tears can avail not, as Mrs. Lawlor learnt, to her sorrow, on Saturday. On Friday night, accompanied by her two children, she fled to the watch-house, and complained, that her husband, James Lawlor, had kicked her out of bed, and turned herself and children out of the house. The watch accordingly waited upon him, and, finding him rum-crazy, took him into custody, and entered a complaint against him, as a common drunkard. His wife appeared to defend him, and said she only wished to have him promise to behave better in future. But the testimony sustained the charge, and two months was accorded to him, which he received with stoical indifference. Not so, his wife, however. She made the whole building reverberate with her cries of "O, dear, what shall I do," and she was finally removed from the Court in a very sublime state of hysterics.

Tremendous Explosion.—The schooner Sarah, lying at the upper end of Central Wharf, took fire this afternoon in the hold,—in what manner we have not been able to ascertain positively—but it is supposed to have been from the bursting or breaking of a carboy of vitriol. She had on board for her cargo, among other articles, saltpetre in bags, and a quantity of vitriol. The crew removed a bag or two of the saltpetre, threw it overboard, then threw water down the hatch—but failing to quench the fire, closed the hatches, and every person on board fled the vessel. Engine No 7 was stationed near the fire, but the company had hardly taken their places, when a truckman ran up to the foreman, and begged him to take the Engine back—he refused—the truckman repeated his request, stating there was powder on board! On hearing this the engine was immediately withdrawn, and had retreated but a short distance when the explosion took place, knocking down all the members. The deck was torn up—the planks, and portions of the articles of the cargo thrown in all directions. Fortunately no person was seriously injured.

Among the articles thrown, was a cask of old copper, weighing between three and four hundred pounds, which was thrown upon the roof of Hartshorn & Ellis's store, a four story building—breaking a hole in the roof. A plank, 7 feet long, and 6 inches thick, was thrown upon the roof of the Telegraph observatory—a distance of about 200 ft. Smaller miscellanies, including not a few onions, took longer flights—and one or two casks of copper, which did not receive so much impetus, were regularly discharged, reaching the wharf only. The glass on Central wharf, as far down as the arch, India street and lower part of Milk and Custom-House streets, was almost all broken—about 200 panes were broken on India wharf—and even on Long wharf, some slight damage was done to the windows. Fair warning was given to the spectators by the dead explosion of the saltpetre—consequently people were out of harm's way before the last great explosion, which did not take place till about twenty minutes after the fire was discovered. As it was low tide, the vessels could not haul out of the way, but the same circumstance lessened the mischief, as the rail of the Sarah was far below the capill of the wharf, and much was thrown into the dock, which would otherwise have done execution on the wharf. The crew of the Greek vessel were particularly noted for the activity and presence of mind with which they united with other sailors in stripping contiguous vessels of their sails &c. Persons interested, maintain that there was no powder on board. It is impossible to estimate precisely the amount of the damage. The glass alone has been stated at probably \$1500. The masts were not unstepped, but held by rigging, now held over the stern. A gentleman passing down on the north side of Central wharf, had the skirts of his coat torn from him by a fragment of a spar, which came over the building—cutting them as square as the knife of a pick-pocket could have done, and almost as tenderly, for the blow was not felt. The vessel was owned by the Captain, Mr. Griswold, and was two thirds insured.—*Galaxy.*

Mr. Henderson, whose melancholy suicide at Charlottesville, Virginia, a short time after his marriage to a beautiful and accomplished young lady, we noticed a few days since, committed the act in consequence of having lost \$2000 at Richmond at play with some blacklegs, who had inveigled him into their company.—He had gone to Richmond to purchase furniture with the money, and was so elaginated at his loss, and the false expenses which he had framed to his wife to account for the non-performance of his commission, that he put an end to his existence.

The wheat, oats, and hay crops in Lower Canada promise an unusual abundance.

Fire in Lowell.—The roof of a block of dwelling houses on St. John street, Lowell, was destroyed by fire on Saturday at one o'clock.—*Briggs.*

A gentleman of Philadelphia, while walking the odd evening in Pittsburgh with his wife, was knocked down and robbed of \$36.

The Kentucky giant, Mr. Pritchard, is dead of dropsy. He was aged 45, a pious methodist and weighed 525 lbs.

Choosing a wife is like dipping the hand into a bag containing ninety-nine snakes and one eel. Ninety-nine to one you catch the eel.

It has been extensively blazed by the papers—though but little known otherwise—that Col. Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser, not long since put forth what he termed a history of Matthias and his impostures. We are informed that Matthias, too, has not been idle during his sojourn in the jail at White Plains, but has compiled for publication a history of Col. William L. Stone, and his impostures; and that he has made arrangements for its publication, which will be forthwith commenced, unless Stone retracts publicly, in his paper, the mass of falsehood and absurdity of which his pamphlet is composed, and hands over the profits of its sale to Isabella, the noted black disciple of the Prophet.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Digging for Gold.—Colton mentions the circumstance of an Irishman having crossed the Atlantic to New York for the purpose of digging for gold, in Gold street, where he understood there was a great plenty.—He declared that he went to the place on his arrival here, and tried a long time with his spade and pickaxe, but found none of the precious metal. So thoroughly, however, was he possessed of the impression, that even after he returned home he declared that he believed he had made a mistake and dug in the wrong street.—*Id.*

From New Orleans.—Captain Hathaway, of ship *Saratoga*, left at S. W. Pass, U. S. cutter *Ingham*, Capt. Jones, on the eve of sailing for the coast of Mexico, in pursuit of the notorious Thompson, commander of the Mexican schr. *Corra*, proof having been adduced that said Thompson is impressing and exacting from each American \$300 for their release. The late Lieut. Commandant of the Mexican schr. *Montezuma*, who ran his vessel on shore at the Bassos, after firing into the *Lugham*, has been sent to Vera Cruz for trial.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Shortly after the arrival of the steam boat *Dolphin*, at Norfolk, on Saturday, from Charleston, a person (name unknown), in a fit of derangement, threw himself into the river and was drowned. He left a trunk and some articles, and had said that he had been employed in the workshop of James P. Allaire, of this city.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Albany, reports that the steamboat *Constellation*, which left Albany on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, ran on the rocks near Van Wic's Point, and was so much damaged as to be unable to reach this city, and was run ashore and sunk. The passengers were taken off by the steamboat *North America*, which started an hour after her.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Music Masters Look Out!—The last August Courier says:—A passenger in the Western stage states, that as he passed through Alabama, he understood that Judge Crawford, of that State, had shot a music teacher dead, for improper liberties taken with his daughter, while engaged in giving her lessons on the piano.

Murder on the Mohawk.—William Billinger, an intelligent and much esteemed young gentleman, aged 22, son of Maj. Frederick Billinger, late Sheriff of Herkimer county and more recently a member of the State Legislature, was murdered on the Mohawk river on the night of the 12th inst. supposed by two canal crew, who assaulted him and two of his companions with stones.

The Pillar which supported the principal arch in the Public Store at Staten Island, gave way last night, which caused the whole of the floors, with all the merchandize contained thereon, to fall in one mass into the cellar. It is stated that there were 1000 boxes of sugar, and a large quantity of coffee, cotton, &c. which of course will be greatly damaged.—*N. Y. Star.*

Naval.—The U. S. ship *Constellation*, yesterday dropped down from the Navy Yard, Gosport, to the anchorage off the Naval Hospital. She is destined for the West India station. Com. Dallas, who is at present here, will hoist his broad pendant on board, and will sail for that station soon.—*Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 19.*

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Choosing a wife is like dipping the hand into a bag containing ninety-nine snakes and one eel. Ninety-nine to one you catch the eel.

It has been extensively blazed by the papers—though but little known otherwise—that Col. Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser, not long since put forth what he termed a history of Matthias and his impostures. We are informed that Matthias, too, has not been idle during his sojourn in the jail at White Plains, but has compiled for publication a history of Col. William L. Stone, and his impostures; and that he has made arrangements for its publication, which will be forthwith commenced, unless Stone retracts publicly, in his paper, the mass of falsehood and absurdity of which his pamphlet is composed, and hands over the profits of its sale to Isabella, the noted black disciple of the Prophet.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Digging for Gold.—Colton mentions the circumstance of an Irishman having crossed the Atlantic to New York for the purpose of digging for gold, in Gold street, where he understood there was a great plenty.—He declared that he went to the place on his arrival here, and tried a long time with his spade and pickaxe, but found none of the precious metal. So thoroughly, however, was he possessed of the impression, that even after he returned home he declared that he believed he had made a mistake and dug in the wrong street.—*Id.*

From New Orleans.—Captain Hathaway, of ship *Saratoga*, left at S. W. Pass, U. S. cutter *Ingham*, Capt. Jones, on the eve of sailing for the coast of Mexico, in pursuit of the notorious Thompson, commander of the Mexican schr. *Corra*, proof having been adduced that said Thompson is impressing and exacting from each American \$300 for their release. The late Lieut. Commandant of the Mexican schr. *Montezuma*, who ran his vessel on shore at the Bassos, after firing into the *Lugham*, has been sent to Vera Cruz for trial.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Shortly after the arrival of the steam boat *Dolphin*, at Norfolk, on Saturday, from Charleston, a person (name unknown), in a fit of derangement, threw himself into the river and was drowned. He left a trunk and some articles, and had said that he had been employed in the workshop of James P. Allaire, of this city.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Albany, reports that the steamboat *Constellation*, which left Albany on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, ran on the rocks near Van Wic's Point, and was so much damaged as to be unable to reach this city, and was run ashore and sunk. The passengers were taken off by the steamboat *North America*, which started an hour after her.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Music Masters Look Out!—The last August Courier says:—A passenger in the Western stage states, that as he passed through Alabama, he understood that Judge Crawford, of that State, had shot a music teacher dead, for improper liberties taken with his daughter, while engaged in giving her lessons on the piano.

Murder on the Mohawk.—William Billinger, an intelligent and much esteemed young gentleman, aged 22, son of Maj. Frederick Billinger, late Sheriff of Herkimer county and more recently a member of the State Legislature, was murdered on the Mohawk river on the night of the 12th inst. supposed by two canal crew, who assaulted him and two of his companions with stones.

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